# FIELD REPORTS

*in archaeology*

# FORT MEIGS (Wo 3)


THE DEFIANCE COLLEGE
DEFIANCE, OHIO 43512

## DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
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*edited by randall l. buchman*

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# Preface

The purpose of these Field Reports is to make available to people interested in Ohio Valley Archaeology the data gathered by The Defiance College Field School. All material should be considered preliminary findings and tentative in nature. The material may be cited.

The material gathered and presented has been done by undergraduate students. The editor has not changed the content or their style.

This report is a preliminary report on Fort Meigs (Wo3). The work at Fort Meigs was started in the summer of 1972 under the auspicies of the Ohio Historical Society and Mr. Joseph Thatcher. This work will continue until the archaeological work is completed for restoration of the fort.

Randall L. Buchman, Director
Archaeological Field School
The Defiance College

## Acknowledgments

The Department of History of The Defiance College expresses its appreciation to The Ohio Historical Society and its staff at Fort Meigs for allowing the college to do the archaeological work prior to reconstruction of the fort. The material found belongs to the Ohio Historical Society and only preliminary reports will be published by the college.

To Mr. George Todd who really made our work at Fort Meigs possible, "Thanks."

Wo3, Fort Meigs, Ohio

Fred Burger

Setting

The Defiance College Field School of Archaeology returned to Fort Meigs between July 15 and August 15, where they were under the supervision of Mr. Randall L. Buchman.

The fort is on a high plateau along the South bank of the Maumee River. It is approximately one mile West of Perrysburg and one mile South of Maumee at the intersection of U.S. 25 and Ohio 65. The Fort grounds are located in Perrysburg Township of Wood County, Township 1, U.S. Reserve, on River Tracts #64, 65 and 66.

The Fort Meigs Field School was conducted under the auspices of the Ohio Historical Society upon whose property the Fort grounds are located. The excavations were performed in order to provide the Society with information contributing to the reconstruction of the Fort which the Society is currently undertaking. All artifacts will be returned to the Society to be displayed at the Fort grounds. The Field School wishes to express its gratitude to Mr. Joseph Thatcher, Mr. Michael Morrell of the Ohio Historical Society, and the employees at the fort for their gracious assistance and cooperation.

The Fort Meigs crew was comprised of one high school student, six college students, and four graduate or post graduate students. They were divided into three crews. Crew 6 consisted of Scott Schermer (crew leader), Jean Maul and Fred Burger. Crew 7 consisted of Dave Simmons (crew leader), Lorri Sills, Stephen Muhich and Rex Spencer. Crew 8 consisted of Ron Burdick (crew Leader), Ray Schuck, Lon Gilliland and Deb Kuckherman.

EXCAVATION PROCEDURES FOR CREW 6

This year, crew 6 used a distinctly different technique in determining the location of the first test trench. Crew 6 used an instrument called a resistivitor, which is described later in this report. For a period of 12 days readings were taken every day with the resistivitor outside the stockade wall, searching for what might have been the sink pits or refuse pits. A checkerboard grid pattern was set up in an area approximately 100-150 yards from the stockade wall. The reasons for testing this area were references to the sink - refuse areas in Captain Cushing in the War of 1812, edited by Harlow Lindley and published by The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

According to readings of the resistivitor, interpretations indicated that the probability of locating the barrow areas would

be in unit N1/E11. This unit was established by the survey of the 1972 Field School. The site has been divided into a grid pattern of 10' x 10' squares. The unit number indicates the direction and distance of the unit square from site datum. Thus N1/E11 is 10 ft. North and 100 feet East of site datum.

One 24' x 2' test trench (Wo3-6-Tr5) was opened. The soil was sodded using spades and the unit was troweled until the first level was reached. The soil was shoveled and screened, until artifacts were found, upon which trowelling began. Dental picks, paint brushes and ice picks were used when removing delicate artifacts. Upon discovery of an important feature or artifact, the object was pedestalled, sketched and photographed.

## RESISTIVITY SETTING

Scott Schermer

This year the Defiance College Field School in Archaeology made its first application of a contact-reading resistivity survey instrument at Fort Meigs. The survey was conducted under the direction of Scott Schermer.

This type of survey was first employed by F. Wenner in 1916. It was conceived as a technique for geological prospecting (Wenner, 1916). Its first archaeological application was made by M. J. Aitken in Britain in 1948. Due to the fact that his first survey occurred under almost ideal conditions, his results were extremely good. In the years following, however, other surveys met with varying degrees of success, and a number of indifferent surveys have caused this instrument to be subordinated to the proton-magnetometer.

The resistivitor was used here because it is comparatively inexpensive. We were seeking a series of features located at 100 and 150 yards south of the South Wall of Fort Meigs. The locational and structural information was obtained in Captain Daniel Cushing's Diary (Lindley, 1944). The features sought were expected to be large (4-foot-by-10-foot-by-6-foot) intrusions in the general clay stratigraphy which would contain midden-like fill. Our approach was designed accordingly (see procedure).

The survey was run on the park grounds, which has a stratigraphy consisting of a fairly homogenous clay with varying sand content. The survey was effected by the drought conditions prevailing at the time. This had resulted in the clay being dried out and cracked, often causing poor probe contact. The clay layer ran below the depth of the survey so that all readings fall within it.

## RESISTIVITY PROCEDURE

The resistivity survey conducted at Fort Meigs was run with a Woodbury Laboratories RM-2 resistivitor. This device is a

Woodbury Laboratories RM-2 resistivitor. This device is a contact-reading type arranged to handle 18 probes in 15 4-probe arrays by means of a rotary switch. The survey was run for a period of 12 days. In this time an area of 17,010 square feet was covered. This small coverage, which represents only a fraction of the instrument's operational potential, was due to the need to train personnel in its operation and also due to frequent mechanical failures. The failure of an internal component rendered the instrument completely inoperative on 26 July 1974.

The procedure followed was to first set up a pair of guidelines parallel to the South Wall of the fort (Fea. 4) at distances of 100 and 150 yards south of the wall. This was done because the features we were seeking were supposed to be located in this area (Lindley, ed.,1944: pages 24 and 48). A probe interval of 3 feet was selected allowing a penetration of approximately 4.5 feet from the surface. This was derived from an approximate formula which states that Depth = 1.5 probe spacing (Aitken, 1961: p. 63). This spacing was determined upon for two reasons. First, information is available giving specifications for the construction of the sinks (Lindley, ed., 1944: p. 24). This information combined with stratigraphic information derived in the first two seasons (1972, 1973) indicated that the sinks might be expected to appear anywhere from 3 to 9 feet below the surface. Second, experience at Fort Gower (At 33) had indicated that some means of heightening contrast in the readings was needed in order to ease the interpretation of the raw data. By using a depth which would not completely encompass the feature we hoped to achieve the necessary amplification.

Proceeding with the probe separation indicated, a series of traverse reading lines were run in area patterns producing a 3-by-3 grid in each area. These areas were then selected to create a checkerboard coverage. Six patterns were run in this way on the eastern edge of the suspected area. The probes employed were 6-inch steel nails. Probe insertion was maintained to within an error of .5 inches. A number of readings were taken from a control line inserted arbitrarily in an area removed from that being surveyed. This line was used in order to eliminate the effect of diurnal variation in the readings.

After taking the readings the raw data was taken and each individual reading was squared and plotted. This was done to make the contrast between readings more obvious. It had its greatest effect on the upper and lower extremes, tending to blend differences in the middle-range. The plot of the squared numbers was then examined for anomalous situations. Anomalies were plotted on an overlay. These were checked by using a powered post-hole auger to bore a test pit. The confirmation procedure was hampered by the activities of local children who removed the majority of our grid pins, making it extremely difficult to relocate the positions in question. This process was also hampered by the drought conditions which prevailed thus making it extremely difficult for the auger to penetrate

to the desired depths. The results of the survey as confirmed by the auger were inconclusive. A small pattern was run in the location of Feature 13 & 14 in unit N1/E11. This feature consists of a fire basin overlying a stone foundation. This is the only anomaly confirmed in the survey.

## CONCLUSIONS

The survey run on this site is subject to criticism in that it was run with a machine which eventually suffered mechanical failure in the form of a component burn-out. I have no way of determining how this affected the accuracy of the instrument on the days preceding the instrument's failure on 26 July. I believe that our basic approach was built on sound principles and that the survey technique itself is not open to objection.

The procedure used in interpretation is open to question in that it relied on impressionistic means to establish the location of anomalous readings. Our confirmation procedure is definitely open to objection due to the activities of local people in destroying our grid markers.

The fact that we were able to lay a trench squarely across Feature 13 & 14, using information provided by the resistivitor when our grid was not disturbed, indicates that the machine is capable of doing the job in this area if it can be made more reliable structurally.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONCLUSIONS

### Wo3-6

Feature 13 which appeared in Trench 5 (N1/E11) was a fire-basin. It first appeared at a depth of 12 1/4" and was 36" in diameter. Several large pieces of limestone were found in association. The majority of the material recovered in the basin fill was late pre-historic Indian, however, the presence of iron artifacts, particularly an iron nail found embedded in the fire-hardened clay lining of the pit, led us to believe the basin is of white origin. The pit was excavated and found to reach a depth of about 22 inches.

Feature 14 first appeared in Trench 5 (N1/E11 and N1/E10) at a depth of 25". It is a cut limestone foundation averaging 18 inches wide. Its length in its most complete segment is 12 feet. It seems to have been part cut limestone and part rubble wall set in a trench. At the moment approximately 25 feet of this wall is exposed in Tr. 5 and Tr. 8 (to the west of Tr. 5). The position of a hearth in this wall in Tr. 5 indicates that the building lies to the south of this year's work, which means we have the north wall. Material found in association includes some cockade fragments, gilt buttons bearing script "R.R." leading one to the idea of officers. This may be an administrative structure.

Wo3, Fort Meigs, Ohio

The Well and Bombproof

## SETTING

Lorri Sills

The task of Crew 7 was threefold: 1) to locate and uncover the dimensions, shape and building materials of the well; 2) to determine the nature and quantity of artifacts which may have been deposited in the well at the time of abandonment; 3) to attempt to locate one of the bombproofs which had been dug into the grand traverse at the time of the siege.

We wish to express the thanks of the Fort Meigs crew to Mr. Joseph Thatcher and Mr. William Welsh of the Ohio Historical Society for their assistance and cooperation. We are also thankful for the assistance of the employees of the Ohio Historical Society and would like to thank Mr. Ed Martensen for his knowledge and work and Mr. Mke Hagan for his good humor and help.

## EXCAVATION PROCEDURE

Stephen Muhich

Crew 7 was chosen to excavate feature 11, the well at Fort Meigs. Feature 11 is located in units N22/E49 and N22/E50. These units were established by the site survey of the 1972 Field School.

The site is laid out in a grid of 10' x 10' square. The unit numbers indicate the direction and distance of the unit from site datum. Thus, the southwest corner of N22/E49 is 210 feet north of datum and 480 feet east of datum.

The area of work for feature 11 was determined by the O. M. Poe map (1888) and by visual inspection. An area was staked out with the dimensions 30' x 10' and designated Trench 1. Loose surface dirt which had been placed in the area by bulldozers as fill was shoveled off Trench 1.

Test pit #1, measuring 20' x 1', was opened along the west wall of Trench 1 to examine the stratigraphy. This was widened as working space was needed. Alternate techniques of spading in 4" levels and trowling were used. Trowling was resorted to as stains and artifacts were discovered. The soil was placed in wheelbarrows and carefully examined to detect any artifactual material whenever spades were used.

To fully expose delicate features and stains, dissecting tools consisting of scalpels and probes were used. Stains

which were uncovered were pedestaled to determine association with the well structure. At this time the stains were graphed and photographed. Trowels were then employed to cut cross sections.

Exposed wood and wood stains were covered with plastic so that evaporation could be caught by the plastic, allowing the features to retain their moisture.

Water was reached at a depth of 68 1/2" which necessitated the use of a post-hole digger. A hole dug lower than that of the trench floor permitted drainage and enabled work to continue relatively unhindered.

Excavation in the bombproof area (feature 15) took place along the grand traverse, within the confines of units N3/E15 and N4/E15 and enumerated Trench #4. This location was chosen since construction along the grand traverse in the last year limited the area of undisturbed soil. A slight depression suggested the exact location to excavate.

Trench #4, measuring 10' x 10', was staked out along the grand traverse and two parallel 2' x 10' test pits were immediately opened to examine the stratigraphy. By doing this, any deviation in stratigraphies uncovered at a later date would undergo close inspection.

In units N3/E15 and N4/E15, excavation procedure was as follows: The surface grass was cut with spades and rolled and examined for artifacts. The topsoil and level one were removed with trowels and screened due to the extreme dryness of the soil. Spades were then used to dig at 2" levels. Where artifacts were found, troweling was immediately employed. Where ground became extremely hard, a mattock was used to scrape the soil. After reaching what was believed to be sterile soil, an additional 4" was dug to confirm this hypothesis before abandoning the test pit.

One major deviation from standard excavation procedure occurred in the bombproof area this year. Due to the extreme slope of the surface in N3/E15 and N4/E15 (both of which were located on the side of the grand traverse), depths of the artifacts were measured from the topsoil level at the northwest corner of the excavation unit.

All lab work done by The Defiance Field School of Archaeology was strictly preliminary. The purpose of the preliminary lab work was to organize and to use basic cleaning methods which enabled final lab procedures to take place immediately upon reaching Columbus, Ohio.

Preliminary lab procedures were as follows: Artifacts were cataloged by soil level and order in which they were found. In the process of categorizing, counting of pieces of artifacts and measurements were taken. Cleaning techniques

depended upon the material of which the artifact was made. Bone was dry brushed as was metal to prevent oxidation. Glass and flint were washed. Indian pottery was carefully brushed while white ceramic was washed. Leather was immediately sealed in plastic bags and left untouched.

Artifacts were classified first by material (metal, lithic, etc.). After initial classification, sub-categories were introduced. These consisted of construction, weaponry, personal equipment and livery.

One procedure of lab work which did not deal with cleaning was preservation. Where large planks (or logs) were extracted, mud was immediately applied and the planks (or logs) were sealed in plastic garbage bags.

## CONCLUSIONS

David Simmons

The historical archaeologist is fortunate in having the written record to assist him in his excavations. Not only does this serve as a method of checking his field excavation techniques, but it also aids him in interpreting the physical remains he uncovers in the ground. Furthermore, by comparing and often contrasting the evidence found within the two fields of history and archaeology, an interesting evaluation of the historical record itself can be made. It was in this manner that these mutually complimenting disciplines were utilized in the excavations of the well (Feature 11) and bombproof (Feature 15) at Fort Meigs.

The initial step in approaching the work at the well was to develop a chronology from the historical records. No mention was made of a well from the time work began on the fort in February, 1813 to the middle of April. Several instances were recorded of the use of the nearby Maumee River for a water supply. The 13th of April was the first point at which we know the troops were actively engaged in digging several wells. This was the day after the British threat became apparent and General Harrison's arrival. However, it was not until 21 days later, on May 4th, that at least one was completed, three days after the British siege had begun. Thus probably little more work was done than was necessary to make this well operable. In such a case one would not expect to find the remains of an extensive superstructure due to the haste in which it was finished. Structurally it would be as simple as possible to allow for rapid construction. Nor would one expect to find an extremely deep well if it was completed under siege conditions. In addition, a reference relates that there was a scarcity of water during the siege suggesting that the completed well may have been inadequate, perhaps due to its shallowness (Howe (1848), pp. 529, 531; Lindley (1944), p. 99; Lossing (1869), p. 484; Cullum (1879), p. 384).

Although a large amount of seemingly extraneous wood (both logs and planks) was found in our archaeological excavations, no definite pattern was apparent. Some of these fragments did contain nails which would probably be used only in segments of a well which were not constantly in contact with water, such as a wall around or over the opening. The well was in use at least until September, 1813 so a superstructure of some sort may have been erected following the first siege.

The only evidence which seemed to be directly related to such a structure was Feature 11d found just north of the north wall of the well and in close association with Feature 11. This was a very distinctive black soil in a twin circular pattern much like a capital letter "B". This may represent the base of two adjacent vertical posts which served as the support for part of the superstructure.

The subterranean structure of the well we excavated was indeed relatively simple as had been postulated. It seemed improbable that stone would have been used to line the walls of a well so hastily excavated. This was borne out when we found much of the original rectangular log cribbing of the well still intact. The water which continued to fill the cavity into recent times aided in its preservation, although the wood was seriously weakened with blackish soft rot fungi.

In the construction of the walls or crib following the digging of the well, a post measuring approximately 5" x 4" was driven vertically into the ground at each of the four corners. The inside of these posts had been cut away in stairstep fashion and four smaller posts (2 1/2" x 3") were driven vertically into the ground in place of the removed corners to form slots (see illustration). These slots allowed horizontal planks to be simply slid down into place to form the four walls of the well. It also appeared that round posts had been driven into the bottom of the well near the center of at least two walls to aid in their support. Each of the planks was approximately 60" long, making three of the walls about 65" in length. The fourth side was 4" shorter. This may be the result of shifting of the corner for no actual planking was found for this shorter wall. This planking could have been destroyed when the well was abandoned by Harrison's army. However, these men could have done nothing more than fill in the well as was customary when abandoning military posts, for the historical record indicates a second possible destructive force.

During William Henry Harrison's campaign as the Whig candidate for the Presidency much emphasis was placed on his military background and his "commonness," represented by the log cabin. The logical place for his supporters to hold a rally in Ohio was at Fort Meigs and a large number of logs were assembled here to erect a cabin. On June 10, 1840, the night before the rally, some Democratic opponents sawed the logs in half, placed one of them upright in "the nearly-filled" old

well, and planted a derisive flag atop it. A drawing of the well made 20 years later in 1860 showed a seven or eight feet upright log just off center in the well and inclined at a slight angle. A photograph taken in the early 20th century indicated the log was still standing and a third account described the log as white oak (Lossing (1869), p. 492; Gunckel (1913), p. 53; Averill (1886), p. 37).

Indeed, one of the first substantial evidences of the well which we found besides the obvious depression on the surface was this makeshift flagpost. The bark, which was still intact, appeared to be that of an oak tree, and it was also inclined slightly to the north and off center as the pictures had suggested it would be.

But to return to the question of how certain parts of the well were destroyed, we found that one corner had been very seriously disturbed, along with the adjacent walls as mentioned previously. In fact, this northwest corner had been so seriously disarranged that it was slightly out of position and no interior corner post was ever found, even though it was excavated to a depth of 102". All three of these segments of the well, the corner and the two adjoining walls, lay close to the flagpost. In order to set the upright log (of which at least 11 feet have been broken off or exposed archaeologically) the Democrats had to do some serious digging in a "nearly-filled" well even though it appears to have been done with a half-serious intent. If this is the actual reason for the disrupted segments, then the stratigraphy established when the well was filled (sometime prior to 1840), has unfortunately also been disturbed. This should be kept in mind when examining the provenance and interrelationship of the artifacts removed from the well. Indeed, the intermixture of artifacts found through the levels seems to further support this hypothesis.

This intruded flagpost is also connected with historical reports of the depth of the well. At least two accounts write that the well was about 60' deep. Apparently this was based on traditional accounts which set the flagpost's length at this figure. Although the well was not completely excavated, a 2" core sample was taken near the southeast corner of the well. From this sample it appeared that the well continued to a depth of only 14' below the surface of the fort grounds. Beneath this point the soil became very sticky and a finely-grained grey clay. While these historians were accurate in recording their physical observations for posterity, they were, at least in this case, too ready to pass on what appears to have been a misleading tradition (Evers (1908), p. 10; Averill (1886), p. 37).

When a chronology was prepared for the bombproofs, it soon became apparent that little distinctive evidence might remain. The grand traverse was erected on the final three days of April, 1813, as a long ridge of earth to provide additional protection for the men. Sometime during the siege, which immediately fol-

lowed, the bombproofs were dug out on the southern wall of this traverse. Three days after the conclusion of the siege the bombproofs were abandoned, undoubtedly, due in part to the heavy rains which flooded them with water. A week later they were filled in; so at best, the bombproofs were opened only for a week and a half in a mound of dirt which was itself only about two and a half weeks old. Unhappily this did not appear to be enough time for any type of distinctive soil variation or discoloration to develop. We held little hope of actually delineating a bombproof (Lindley (1944), pp. 104-106; Howe (1848), pp. 531-532).

Fortunately in this case our assumptions proved to be miscalculated, for we had not figured on the men cutting through the original topsoil level beneath the grand traverse when digging out their shelters. Due to this original humus layer, we were able to define the eastern and western boundaries of the shelter. This revealed an excavation of about 72" in width which had been made in 1813 by Harrison's men. When we removed part of this old topsoil layer on the western edge of the bombproof, the stratigraphy of the subsoil on the wall also revealed the soil distinctions we had hoped for, although it was relatively difficult to discern. Directly beneath the topsoil the orange-brown clay was permeated with small vertical cracks much as would result from the natural heating and cooling of the soil. Immediately beside this soil, within the area which had been excavated in 1813 to build the bombproof, the soil (which appeared to be the same orange-brown color) was cracked into small irregular nodules. This would occur in soil which had been dug out and then replaced with small air pockets in it. When we reached a very hard reddish clay, the soil became consistent under both types of soil, indicating we had found the floor of the bombshelter. This floor was 18" below the 1813 topsoil level and roughly corresponded with the level we found the ditch south of the traverse had been dug. This would have permitted easy access into the shelters from the ditch outside.

Unfortunately we were not able to completely excavate this bombproof or the well, leaving work for subsequent archaeological teams. Both areas should not be considered finalized until total excavations are done. This year's work should be considered preliminary and future excavations will serve to further evaluate the interpretations made in this report.

Wo3, Fort Meigs, Ohio

Lonnie Gilliland

## SETTING OF THE UPPER POWDER MAGAZINE

The upper powder magazine is located in the western portion of Fort Meigs. The southwest corner of the magazine or the southwest corner of Trench 2 is 132 feet south from the Grand Traverse. From the same point, it is 300 feet southeast of blockhouse #1. The whole powder magazine is surrounded by a small traverse shaped like the letter "C". From the northeasternmost of the traverse to the southwest corner of Trench 2 is 80 feet. Also, the southwest corner of the monument to the northeast part of the traverse is 70 feet. This gives a description of where the powder magazine is located in Fort Meigs.

## EXCAVATION PROCEDURES FOR Crew 8

Crew 8 was given the task of locating a possible second powder magazine built within the fort compound sometime during April-July, 1813. The location of the second powder magazine is indicated on the "Sebree Map" as being between the Grand Traverse and the lower traverse, in the same approximate vicinty of the Pennsylvania Volunteers camp station.

In an attempt to locate this powder magazine, Crew 8 started work in grid W10/S80. The surface soil was removed. It consisted of a compacted backfill material. Immediately below was an indication of topsoil with foilage, followed by a layer of decomposed roots, old humus and brick pieces intermixed in the soil. The next layer was composed of a loose clay soil. This trench was designated Trench 2 and was excavated in a 2 1/2 x 20' section.

Almost immediately, artifactual material was uncovered. Except for the artifacts uncovered in this trench, no evidence of a powder magazine was evident.

A second trench (Trench 3 at W11/S80) was opened parallel to Trench 2 in an effort, once again, to locate evidence of a powder magazine. An isolated intrusion into the lower levels was found: a post hole. A stain was encountered in grid W11/S90, at a level of 36".

A third trench was opened adjacent to Trench 3 at W12/S90 in an attempt to follow the stain that developed in Trench 2. The remainder of the excavation time was spent following the stain which was labeled Feature 12, and the possible floor of the second powder magazine. The stain continued into the soil layers of grid W10/S100, but work was hindered by a small traverse reconstructed on this grid just south of Trench 2. The stain continued in no definite pattern up to grid W13/S80 where excavation was stopped for the summer.

Coupled with artifacts uncovered, the location of a second powder magazine in this area is very possible. Excavation for the summer of 1975 should reveal the true floor pattern of this possible second powder magazine.

## CONCLUSIONS

The information in this report on the powder magazines at Fort Meigs is the result of the integrating of historical and archaeological data. Unlike the excavation of a prehistoric site, the effort at Fort Meigs can use the knowledge which is contained in written records. Fort Meigs and the War of 1812, in which the fort played a significant role, both are well documented on various kinds of sources. Included in the materials on Fort Meigs there are diaries, journals, personal narratives, contemporary descriptions, maps and scores of secondary sources. Combined with the data gathered from the fort site, a fairly clear picture of the magazines and their use can be obtained and used.

The examination of the written records on the fort was the first step taken. Information on the number of magazines, their size, construction, placement and even destruction was looked for. From the several available sources, a chronology was established to correlate the substance of the various sources. The Orderly Book of Captain Daniel Cushing contained the earliest information on the magazines. It was used as the base for outline for the chronology with the other sources' contributions integrated into the basic information.

Captain Cushing participated in the defense of Fort Meigs during both sieges. His first reference to the magazines is on 31 March 1813 when he recorded that Private John T. Mosby was sentenced for threatening to blow up "the magazine" (Lindley, p. 95). On 2 April, Captain Cushing described a guard detail for one of the magazines (Lindley, p. 2). Then on 6 April he recorded that two magazines had been built and made bombproof and that they contained the garrison's supply of ammunition (Lindley, p. 97). Again on 23 April, Cushing noted that two magazines had been constructed (Lindley, p. 126).

Following the first siege, the magazines are mentioned three times in the July, 1813 entries. The first, 4 July, identifies the magazine nearest the north end of the fort as the "lower magazine." The second, on 14 July, recorded an order issued which prohibited the burning of wood used in constructing the magazines. The third entry, on 21 July, reported on the securing of the magazines from attack (Lindley, pgs. 41, 117, 119).

Additional information on the magazines has come from other accounts. In one account the shelling of one magazine during the first siege is described. In this account, a description of the magazine's design is also given: "Its loft had been covered

with two tier of large timber with plenty of rawhides placed between them, so as to prevent the fire from pulling down into the magazine in case of shells lighting upon it; these timbers were hewn on two sides and were spiked together." (Cullen, p. 391).

In another account of the same shelling, the magazine was described as being covered with earth, which was kicked up into the air as shells hit it (Richardson, p. 85). Several accounts affirm the above description describing the magazines as being covered with earth or that a traverse was thrown up and around them (Howe, p. 869; McAfee, p. 343; Knopp, p. 167).

The accounts cited above have only provided a general description of the magazines, whereas for reconstructing the magazines, additional information was needed. Information such as their dimensions, exact location in the fort and how they were constructed below ground, if they were not available in the written records. As a result, the effort to reconstruct the magazines authentically required excavation of the suspected magazine sites.

Beginning in the summer of 1972, the Defiance College Field School in Archaeology began excavating what was believed to be the "lower magazine." The suspected location of the magazine was determined by using a contemporary map made by Sebree and from a visible feature in the area where Sebree had located the magazine. This site is located along the east side of the large (Grand Traverse), north-south traverse and south of the wall.

The work was not completed in 1972 and was continued in 1973. In that year, a definite rectangular pattern, with log stains was found. In addition, within the rectangular pattern they found evidence of a wood floor. Based on the exposed evidence, the structure probably was 15' 3" by 14' 9" and had been dug out to a depth of 30". It also had had wood sides, along with a floor made of half timbers, the flat sides up (Defiance College Field Reports, 1974).

In 1974 the field school began excavation of the second magazine as shown on Sebree's map. According to the map, the magazine was located east of the "Grand Traverse" and along the west side of the second, and later built, north-south traverse. In this area where Sebree placed the second magazine, a shallow depression existed, along with a small mound of earth. This spot is located east of blockhouse #2, south and east of the Fort Meigs Monument.

After five weeks of excavating the suspected location, the field school only found evidence of a large intrusion. At this time, it is believed the intrusion was contemporary to the 1813-1814 period and that it is possibly the stripped-out remains of the second magazine. The intrusion goes to a depth of 32" and, from the incomplete configuration obtained so far, it was some kind of partially sub-surface structure.

Only one side, or half of the intrusion, has been determined and further excavation will be necessary to complete the determination of the features' full dimensions. That spot which has been found, follows a generally northwest to southeast line across the north-south axis of Fort Meigs. Beginning at the northwest end, its line extended 17' 9" in a southeasterly direction, and then it has a 90° turn to the northeast, 4' before it makes another 90° turn to the southeast for 10' and ends at the base of a recently reconstructed traverse.

At the northwest extreme of the intrusion, the recent reconstruction work at Fort Meigs has obliterated the intrusion. The opposite extreme of the line ends at the base of the reconstructed traverse which was allegedly built after the magazine was completed and partially on top of the magazine.

If the intrusion was the result of a magazine, there is some question about its suspected size. From what has been found out, it appears the second magazine was larger than the "lower magazine." There is no historical evidence, aside from Sebree's map, to indicate that it was. On the map, which was drawn to more than one scale, the magazine in question is larger. However, the different scales used by Sebree in drawing his map may account for the size representation difference.

The absence of any artifacts or structural material remains also raises questions. A possible explanation may be that the magazine was totally dismantled for fire wood or construction after the original fort was reduced. After the war, Fort Meigs was reduced to a smaller four-sided fortification located in the southern or upper end of the original fort. The "second fort," as it is called, was to the east of where the second magazine was thought to be located. It may be that the magazine's wood was used in the "second fort" for building material or for fuel.

There is also the possibility the magazine was stripped and filled in. The suspected location put it right outside of the "second fort's" earthworks and, thus, it would have provided for enemy cover if left intact. Furthermore, outside the intrusion, along the east side, a midden or trash deposit was found. The deposit contained items of contemporary use and later usage. The items found included two metal pails (one was possibly inside the intrusion or right along its edge), a door lock and pieces of others, one gun lock mechanism (of the type used in the war and later), assorted metal fragments and brick, all in a bin of ash and cinders. The trash deposit was possibly the result of military dumping, after the war, or of white settlement dumping after the fort's decommissioning.

Four post-molds or post hole features associated with the magazine site are a mystery. They are not in any discernible pattern, and the posts appear to have been burned off at the surface, except for one which was apparently pulled out of the

ground. They are all on the east, or presumed outside edge of the intrusion, and have no known link to it, aside from their location.

Until the excavation of the suspected second magazine site can be completed, no conclusions can be drawn. The "lower magazine" as the result of the evidence found can be reconstructed as it was in 1813. The design of the second magazine may never be determined. If the intrusion found in 1974 is a result of that magazine, not much more than a rough outline of it will ever be known; unless, of course, a new historical source is found to describe the magazine's construction. Nevertheless, the exact location and any artifactual materials that may yet be found will add to our knowledge of the fort and aid in its reconstruction.

Wo3, Fort Meigs, Ohio

Crew 6 - Scott Schermer, Fred Burger, Jean Maul

I. Trench 5

A. Artifacts

1. Topsoil

a. Lithic
(5) Miscellaneous
Wo3-6-TS-2 Flint chippage (30 pcs.), l. 20.9mm, w. 16.5mm, t. 5.6mm
Wo3-6-TS-9 Flint chippage (31 pcs.), l. 19.6mm, w. 21.7mm, t. 7.7mm
Wo3-6-TS-14 Flint chippage (2 pcs.), l. 19.4mm, w. 17.1mm, t. 4.6mm

b. Ceramics
(4) Personal
Wo3-6-TS-6 Shell tempered pottery (14 pcs.) l. 16mm, w. 21.2mm, t. 7.1mm
Wo3-6-TS-15 Shell tempered pottery (2 pcs.) l. 33.6mm, w. 22.8mm, t. 6.1mm

c. Metal
(1) Construction
Wo3-6-TS-1 Wire nails (4) l. 62.3mm, t. 4mm

d. Wood - none

e. Glass
(5) Miscellaneous
Wo3-6-TS-5 Glass (7 pcs.), l. 17.4mm, w. 11.1mm, t. 3.7mm
Wo3-6-TS-10 Glass (8 pcs.), l. 23.2mm, w. 17.3mm, t. 4.4mm
Wo3-6-TS-12 Glass (22 pcs.), l. 30.2mm, w. 24.5mm, t. 4.2mm
Wo3-6-TS-17 Glass (1), l. 24.1mm, w. 4.1mm t. 3.2mm

f. Animal remains
(5) Miscellaneous
Wo3-6-TS-3 Shell (3 pcs.)
Wo3-6-TS-4 Bone fragments (179 pcs.)
Wo3-6-TS-7 Shell (9 pcs.)
Wo3-6-TS-8 Bone fragments (10 pcs.)
Wo3-6-TS-11 Bone fragments (42 pcs.)
Wo3-6-TS-13 Bone fragments (40 pcs.)
Wo3-6-TS-16 Bone fragments (40 pcs.)

2. Level I

a. Lithics

(1) Weaponry

Wo3-6-1-8 Projectile point, l. 33.2mm, w. 11.3mm, t. 9.1mm

(5) Miscellaneous

Wo3-6-1-6 Flint chippage (35 pcs.) l. 22.7mm w. 19.5mm, t. 3.3 avg.

Wo3-6-1-13 Flint chippage (41 pcs.) l. 23.7mm w. 14.6mm, t. 7.3mm

Wo3-6-1-18 Flint chippage (35 pcs.) l. 22.9mm w. 14.7mm, t. 5.3mm

Wo3-6-1-20 Flint chippage (38 pcs.) l. 26mm, w. 19mm, t. 6.7mm

b. Ceramics

(4) Personal

Wo3-6-1-11 Ironstone ware (2 pcs.) l. 13.4mm, w. 11mm, t. 3.2mm

Wo3-6-1-24 Clay marble, diam. 16mm

(5) Miscellaneous

Wo3-6-1-4 Shell tempered pottery (5 pcs.)

Wo3-6-1-10 Shell tempered pottery (8 pcs.) l. 22.5mm, w. 17mm, t. 7mm

Wo3-6-1-23 Shell tempered pottery (2 pcs.) l. 35mm, w. 20.2mm, t. 6mm.

c. Metal

(2) Construction

Wo3-6-1-1 Cut nail with forged head (Missing)

Wo3-6-1-12 Cut nail with forged head (fragment) l. 37.3mm, t. 7mm

Wo3-6-1-16 Cut nail (fragment) l. 49.2mm, t. 6.7mm

Wo3-6-1-26 Cut nail (fragment) l. 6.5mm, t. 6mm

(4) Personal

Wo3-6-1-15 Ring (sterling silver), dia. 21mm t. 8mm

(5) Miscellaneous

Wo3-6-1-3 Problematic (rifle ball?) dia. 20.3mm, t. 8mm

d. Wood - none

e. Glass - none

f. Bone

(5) Miscellaneous

Wo3-6-1-5 Bone fragments (35)
Wo3-6-1-6 Shell fragments
Wo3-6-1-9 Shell fragments (8)
Wo3-6-1-14 Bone fragments (27)
Wo3-6-1-17 Bone fragments (42)
Wo3-6-1-19 Shell fragments (5)
Wo3-6-1-21 Bone fragments (40)
Wo3-6-1-22 Shell fragments (10)
Wo3-6-1-25 Bone fragments (25)

3. Level 2

a. Lithic

(1) Weapon

Wo3-6-2-5 Projectile point, l. 39mm, w. 15.4mm, t.5mm
Wo3-6-2-7 Projectile point, l. 19.8mm, w. 16.6mm, t. 4mm
Wo3-6-2-19 Projectile point, l. 21.3mm, w. 12mm, t. 3.3mm
Wo3-6-2-41 Gun flint, l. 16.8mm, w. 16 mm t. 6.3mm **(See Fig. 13)**
Wo3-6-2-64 Projectile points, l. 25.5mm, w. 14.5mm, t. 4.6mm

(5) Miscellaneous

Wo3-6-2-3 Flint chippage (210 pcs.) 1.21mm, w. 13.6mm, t. 3.5mm
Wo3-6-2-16 Flint chippage (173 pcs.) 1.21mm, w. 19.3mm, t. 5mm
Wo3-6-2-25 Flint chippage (4 pcs.) l. 19mm, w. 8.8mm, t. 7.3mm
Wo3-6-2-26 Flint chippage (57 pcs.) l. 20.5mm, w. 19.8mm, t. 4.4mm
Wo3-6-2-32 Flint chippage (195 pcs.), l. 23.3mm, w. 20.1mm, t. 6.5mm
Wo3-6-2-45 Flint chippage (65 pcs.) l. 22.5mm, w. 17.3mm, t. 7mm
Wo3-6-2-52 Flint chippage (64 pcs.) l. 18mm, w. 16.7mm, t. 5.5mm
Wo3-6-2-60 Flint chippage (12 pcs.) l. 22mm, w. 17mm, t. 4.4mm
Wo3-6-2-62 Flint chippage (107 pcs.) l. 27.5mm w. 18.7mm, t. 4.6mm

b. Ceramics

(4) Personal

Wo3-6-2-6 Ironstone (decorated, 1 pc.) l. 13mm, w. 10mm, t. 2.4mm

Wo3-6-2-20 Ironstone (2 pcs.) l. 10mm w. 8.4mm, t. 2.3mm

Wo3-6-2-47 Ironstone (1 pc.) l. 10.6mm, w. 3.5mm, t. 3mm

Wo3-6-2-70 Ironstone (2 pcs.) l. 14mm, w. 11.7mm, t. 3.2mm

Wo3-6-2-4 Shell tempered pottery (15 pcs.) l. 27mm, w. 20.5mm, t. 8.3mm

Wo3-6-2-17 Shell tempered pottery, l. 20.6mm, w. 14.4mm, t. 3.7mm

Wo3-6-2-28 Shell tempered pottery (3 pcs.) l. 20.5mm, w. 14.6mm, t. 6.7mm

Wo3-6-2-40 Shell tempered pottery (3 pcs.) l. 13.7mm, w. 10.4mm, t. 4mm

Wo3-6-2-50 Shell tempered pottery, l. 35.5mm w. 25.7mm, t. 5.5mm

Wo3-6-2-53 Shell tempered pottery (8 pcs.) l. 31.3mm, w. 18.6mm, t. 12.1mm

Wo3-6-2-63 Shell tempered pottery (4 pcs.) l. 16.5mm, w. 13.6mm, t. 4.7mm

c. Metal

(1) Weaponry

Wo3-6-2-37 Buckshot, dia. 11.8mm

(2) Construction

Wo3-6-2-11 Cut nail w/forged head, l. 47.7mm, t. 4.3mm

Wo3-6-2-15 Cut nail w/forged head, l. 63.5mm, t. 4.5mm

Wo3-6-2-18 Nail (Brad) l. 6mm, t. 3.7mm

Wo3-6-2-30 Nail (cut, forged head), l. 26.4mm t. 4.2mm

Wo3-6-2-36 Nails (cut, 6 pcs.) l. 62.2mm, t. 4mm

Wo3-6-2-43 Nail (strap) l. 70mm, t. 4.5mm

Wo3-6-2-59 Nail, l. 47.5mm, t. 6.9mm

Wo3-6-2-67 Nail (wire, 5 pcs.) l. 50mm, t. 3.3mm

Wo3-6-2-67 Nail (cut) l. 31.2mm, t. 2.5mm

(3) Livery

Wo3-6-2-23 Buckle, l. 73mm, w. 70.3mm, t. 8.7mm **(See Fig. 12)**

Wo3-6-2-56 Nail, horseshoe, l. 26.5mm, t. 3mm

(5) Miscellaneous
Wo3-6-2-12 Iron wire (2 pcs.) l. 54.6mm dia. 2.5
Wo3-6-2-21 Lead spillage (2 pcs.) t. 4.2mm
Wo3-6-2-22 Problematic metal (scabbard bezel?) l. 38.6mm, w. 36mm, t. 6mm **(See Fig. 17)**
Wo3-6-2-34 Brass tack, dia. 10.5mm, t. 6.9mm
Wo3-6-2-35 Problematic (gunspring?) l. 42.7mm, t. 3mm
Wo3-6-2-42 Wire, l. 40.5mm, dia. 2.7mm
Wo3-6-2-58 Iron fragments (4 pcs.), l. 73mm, w. 10.5mm, t. 4.5mm

d. Wood
(2) Construction
Wo3-6-2-49 Dowel pin, l. 40.6mm, dia. 9.6mm

e. Glass
(5) Miscellaneous
Wo3-6-2-65 Glass (4 pcs.), l. 24.6mm, w. 23.7mm, t. 4mm

f. Bone
(5) Miscellaneous
Wo3-6-2-1 Shell (25 pcs.)
Wo3-6-2-2 Bone (272 pcs.)
Wo3-6-2-13 Bone (234 pcs.)
Wo3-6-2-14 Shell (33 pcs.)
Wo3-6-2-24 Bone (4 pcs.)
Wo3-6-2-27 Bone (25 pcs.)
Wo3-6-2-29 Shell
Wo3-6-2-31 Bone (250 pcs.)
Wo3-6-2-33 Shell (21 pcs.)
Wo3-6-2-44 Bone (106 pcs.)
Wo3-6-2-48 Shell (4 pcs.)
Wo3-6-2-51 Bone (82 pcs.)
Wo3-6-2-57 Bone (51 pcs.)
Wo3-6-2-61 Shell (3 pcs.)
Wo3-6-2-66 Bone (94 pcs.)
Wo3-6-2-68 Shell (5 pcs.)

4. Level 3
a. Lithic
(5) Miscellaneous
Wo3-6-3-4 Flint chippage (20 pcs.) l. 20mm, w. 4.3mm, t. 4mm
Wo3-6-3-8 Flint chippage (65 pcs.) l. 25.5mm, w. 18mm, t. 3.7mm
Wo3-6-3-15 Flint chippage (25 pcs.) l. 25.5mm, w. 15mm, t. 3mm

Wo3-6-3-20 Flint chippage (9 pcs.)
l. 18mm, w. 15.6mm, t. 4.5mm
Wo3-6-3-36 Flint chippage (7 pcs.)
l. 18mm, w. 16.5mm, t. 9mm
Wo3-6-3-47 Flint chippage (2 pcs.),
l. 21.3mm, w. 16.8mm, t. 7mm

b. Ceramics

(4) Personal

Wo3-6-3-32 Ceramic (1) l. 14mm, w. 11mm
t. 2.7mm
Wo3-6-3-45 Ironstone (3) l. 12.3mm,
w. 6mm, t. 2.7mm
Wo3-6-3-49 Ceramic (2) l. 14.8mm, w.
14.5mm, t. 3mm

(5) Miscellaneous

Wo3-6-3-12 Shell tempered pottery (9 pcs.)
l. 24.4mm, w. 12.5mm, t. 4.8mm
Wo3-6-3-16 Shell tempered pottery (6 pcs.)
l. 24mm, w. 15mm, t. 6.9mm
Wo3-6-3-22 Shell tempered pottery (5 pcs.)
Wo3-6-3-30 Shell tempered pottery, l.
40mm, w. 36.4mm, t. 7mm
Wo3-6-3-44 Shell tempered pottery (3 pcs.)
l. 34.4mm, w. 21mm, t. 5mm

c. Metal

(1) Weaponry

Wo3-6-3-21 Musket ball, dia. 15.8mm
Wo3-6-3-29 Bomb fragment, l. 120.5mm
w. 90.2mm, t. 36.6mm **(See Fig. 14)**

(2) Construction

Wo3-6-3-6 Nail, cut (2 pcs.), l. 24mm,
t. 5mm
Wo3-6-3-19 Nail fragments (7 pcs.), l.
40mm, t. 7mm
Wo3-6-3-25 Nails (4 pcs.), l. 50.6mm
t. 6.6mm
Wo3-6-3-34 Nail fragment, l. 73.2mm, t.
6mm
Wo3-6-3-46 Nails (6 pcs.) l. 50.5mm,
t. 6.6mm

(4) Personal

Wo3-6-3-1 Infantry button, dia. 14.5mm
th. 1.7mm **(See Fig. 13)**
Wo3-6-3-18 Fork fragment, l. 38mm, w. 25.4
mm, t. 8mm **(See Fig. 13)**
Wo3-6-3-50 Rifle regiment button (2), dia.
23mm, th. 1.5mm **(See Fig. 11)**

Wo3-6-3-51 Pot fragment, l. 195mm, 120.5mm, t. 8mm (See Fig. 19)
Wo3-6-3-52 Pot hook, l. 115mm, t. 11.4mm
Wo3-6-3-53 Pot fragment (1) l. 160mm, w. 125mm, t. 8.7mm

(5) Miscellaneous
Wo3-6-3-28 Problematic metal, l. 17mm, w. 14.7mm, t. 6mm
Wo3-6-3-31 Problematic metal (3 pcs.) l. 81.6mm, w. 35mm, t. 8.6mm
Wo3-6-3-33 Brass tack, l. 15.2mm, dia. 10.5mm, t. 2mm
Wo3-6-3-38 Trunk handle, l. 102.8mm, w. 80.7mm, t. 8.5mm (See Fig. 15)
Wo3-6-3-41 Metal fragments (6 pcs.) l. 19.8mm, w. 19.7mm, t. 1.6mm

d. Wood
(5) Miscellaneous
Wo3-6-3-2 Wood, l. 20mm, w. 5.4mm, t. 4.6mm

e. Glass
(5) Miscellaneous
Wo3-6-3-10 Glass fragment (1), l. 27mm, w. 17.4mm, t. 4.5mm
Wo3-6-3-27 Glass fragments, amber (24) l. 33.6mm, w. 22.4mm, t. 4mm
Wo3-6-3-27 Glass (1)

f. Bone
(4) Personal
Wo3-6-3-48 Bone bead, l. 4.5mm, dia. 4.8mm
Wo3-6-3-23 Button, dia. 22.5mm, t. 1.6mm

(5) Miscellaneous
Wo3-6-3-3 Bone (26 pcs.)
Wo3-6-3-5 Shell
Wo3-6-3-7 Bone (104 pcs.)
Wo3-6-3-11 Shell (6 pcs.)
Wo3-6-3-14 Bone (91 pcs.)
Wo3-6-3-17 Shell (13 pcs.)
Wo3-6-3-24 Bone (25 pcs.)
Wo3-6-3-26 Shell (3 pcs.)
Wo3-6-3-35 Bone (13 pcs.)
Wo3-6-3-39 Shell (2 pcs.)
Wo3-6-3-40 Bone (45 pcs.)

g. Miscellaneous
(2) Construction
Wo3-6-3-37 Chinking (20 pcs.)

| LEVEL | LITHIC | CERAMIC | METAL | WOOD | GLASS | BONE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TS | 63 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 38 | 323 |
| F | | (NOT | PRESENT) | | | |
| 1 | 150 | 18 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 194 |
| 2 | 892 | 41 | 33 | 1 | 4 | 1309 |
| 3 | 128 | 30 | 41 | 1 | 26 | 330 |
| TOTAL | 1233 | 105 | 84 | 2 | 68 | 2056 |

Wo 3-6 Tabulation of Finds Trench 5.

Wo3, Fort Meigs, Ohio
Crew 7 - Dave Simmons, Mike Hagan, Steve Muhich,
Lorri Sills, Rex and Saundra Spencer

I. Trench 1 N22/E49 and E50 - N23/E49 and E50

A. Artifacts

1. Fill Dirt Layer - a dark brown clay material 3" to 4" deep that was packed and hard.

a. Lithic - none.

b. Ceramic material
Wo3-7-T1-F-1 pottery; 18.8mm long, 17.4mm wide, 2.6mm thick; at random.
Wo3-8-T1-F-4 pottery; 17mm long, 13.2mm wide, 2.8mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-F-13 pottery; 15mm long, 5mm wide, 2mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-F-15 three pieces of pottery; (average measurements) 16mm long, 11mm wide, 2.6mm thick; at random.

c. Metal
(1) Construction
Wo3-7-T1-F-8 nail; 52mm long, 5mm wide; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-F-16 nail; 35mm long, 6.4mm wide; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-F-17 nail fragment; 28mm long, 6.9mm wide; at random.

(2) Miscellaneous
Wo3-7-T1-F-6 fragmented metal; 50mm long, 20mm wide, 3.9mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-F-9 two pieces of fragmented metal; (average measurements) 57mm long, 3mm wide; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-F-14 fragmented metal; 103mm long, 6.4mm wide, 2.4mm thick; at random.

d. Wood
Wo3-7-T1-F-18 wood fragment; 70mm long, 42mm wide, 13mm thick; at random.

e. Glass
Wo3-7-T1-F-2 glass fragment; 45mm long, 23mm wide, 9.7mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-F-3 glass fragment; 28mm long, 22mm wide, 2.8mm thick; at random.

e. Glass (cont'd)
Wo3-7-T1-F-5 glass fragment; 50mm long, 40mm wide, 5.9mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-F-7 three glass fragments; (average measurements) 25mm long, 23mm wide, 4.5mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-F-12 five glass fragments; (average measurements) 50mm long, 22mm wide, 4.3mm thick; at random.

f. Animal Remains
Wo3-7-T1-F-10 shell fragment; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-F-11 nine pieces of bone; at random.

g. Leather - none.

2. Topsoil - a dark humus layer with a grass cover about 4" deep in the trench underneath the fill dirt layer.

a. Lithic - none.

b. Ceramic material
Wo3-7-T1-T-4 pottery; 13mm long, 7.1mm wide, 2.9mm thick; at random.

c. Metal
(1) Construction
Wo3-7-T1-T-3 nail; 49.7mm long, 5.5mm wide; at random.

(2) Miscellaneous
Wo3-7-T1-T-6 two pieces of fragmented metal; 21.9-35mm long, 9.3-9.4mm wide, 3.5-6.5mm thick; at random.

d. Wood - none.

e. Glass - none.

f. Animal Remains
Wo3-7-T1-T-1 six pieces of bone; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-T-5 two pieces of shell; at random.

g. Leather - none.

3. Level 1 - light brown clay material.

a. Lithic
(1) Construction
Wo3-7-T1-1-3 brick; 98mm long, 80mm wide, 48mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-1-18 brick fragment; 47mm long, 20mm wide, 20.5mm thick; at random.

(2) Weapons
Wo3-7-T1-1-8 flint chippage; 38mm long, 23mm wide, .55mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-27 flint chippage; 35mm long, 30mm wide, 17.5mm thick; at random.

b. Ceramic Material
Wo3-7-T1-1-4 pottery fragment; 10.7mm long, 5.9mm wide, 2.7mm thick; at random.

c. Metal
(1) Construction
Wo3-7-T1-1-1 wire nail; 54mm long, 4.6mm diameter; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-1-5 three square nails; 39.7-65.99mm long, .58-.60mm wide, .54-.74mm thick; N100" E20" D40".
Wo3-7-T1-1-6 two square nails; 35.1-67.4mm long, .53-.56mm wide, .50-.55mm thick; at random.

(2) Livery
Wo3-7-T1-1-7 harness buckle; 60mm long, 35mm wide, .50mm thick; at random.

(3) Miscellaneous
Wo3-7-T1-1-10 fragmented metal; 47mm long, 27mm wide, 7.3mm thick; N204" E24" D49-3/4" (see Figure 11).
Wo3-7-T1-1-11 fragmented metal; 15mm long, 8mm wide, 3.6mm thick; at random (see Figure 10).
Wo3-7-T1-1-14 fragmented metal; 35mm long, 5.5 mm wide, 3mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-1-16 problematic metal; 15.5 diameter, 8mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-1-20 problematic metal; 21.5mm diameter, 15mm thick; at random (see Figure 20).
Wo3-7-T1-1-23 fragmented metal; 89mm long, 25mm wide, 20mm thick; N201" E39" D48".
Wo3-7-T1-1-28 fragmented metal; 34mm long, 9mm wide, 9mm thick; at random.

d. Wood
Wo3-7-T1-1-15 seventeen pieces of wood; (average measurements) 37mm long, 20mm wide, 10mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-1-20 three pieces of wood; (average measurements) 19mm long, 10.3mm wide, 7.6mm thick; at random.

e. Glass
Wo3-7-T1-1-0 seven pieces of glass; (average

e. Glass (cont'd)
measurements) 55mm long, 49mm wide, 5.8mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-1-13 thirteen pieces of glass (average measurements) 29mm long, 25mm wide, 7mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-1-18 four pieces of glass; (average measurements) 45mm long, 19mm wide, 5.6mm thick; at random.

f. Animal Remains
Wo3-7-T1-1-2 thirty-two pieces of bone; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-1-19 one-hundred and forty-six pieces of bone; N216" E78" D48".
Wo3-7-T1-1-21 small tooth; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-1-24 nineteen pieces of bone; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-1-26 twenty-six pieces of bone; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-1-30 six pieces of bone; at random.

4. Level 2

a. Lithic
(1) Weapons
Wo3-7-T1-2-1 six pieces of flint chippage; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-20 five pieces of flint chippage; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-24 flint chippage; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-33 flint point; 28mm long, 11mm wide, 6.5mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-45 flint chippage; at random.

(2) Construction
Wo3-7-T1-2-12 brick fragment; 55mm long, 38mm wide, 14mm thick; N220" E46 1/2" D64 1/4".
Wo3-7-T1-2-18 brick fragment; 27mm long, 18mm wide, 8.4mm thick; at random.

b. Ceramic
Wo3-7-T1-2-6 two pieces of Indian pottery; (average measurements) 21mm long, 19mm wide, 9.6mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-15 four pieces of Indian pottery; (average measurements) 23mm long, 16mm wide, 6mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-27 four pieces of Indian pottery; (average measurements) 51mm long, 41mm wide, 7.6mm thick; N216" E84" D68".

b. Ceramic (cont'd)
Wo3-7-T1-2-46 two pieces of Indian pottery; (average measurements) 41mm long, 24mm wide, 22mm thick, at random.

c. Metal
(1) Construction
Wo3-7-T1-2-4 nail; 72mm long, 13mm wide, 8.7mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-7 two nails (average measurements) 78mm long, 12mm wide, 8.3mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-41 nail;33mm long, 11mm wide, 3.4mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-43 nail in a piece of wood; 37mm long, 10mm wide, 10.3mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-44 nail; 73mm long, 13mm wide, 13mm thick; at random.

(2) Weapons
Wo3-7-T1-2-34 musketball; 15.6mm diameter; at random.

(3) Miscellaneous
Wo3-7-T1-2-30 metal container (81 pieces); (average measurements) 80mm long, 47mm wide, 4.6mm thick; N180" E54" D76".
Wo3-7-T1-2-32 pen part; 61mm long, 19mm wide, 11mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-35 problematic metal; 40mm long, 9mm wide, 9mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-40 fragmented metal; 34mm long, 12mm wide, 7mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-49 rust colored soil samples (average measurements) 85mm long, 41mm wide, 14mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-51 fragmented metal; 15mm long, 13mm wide, 11.4 thick; at random.

d. Wood
Wo3-7-T1-2-11 wood from the 1840 flagstaff (77 pieces) (average measurements) 119mm long, 42mm wide, 24.7mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-23 nineteen pieces of wood fiber; (average measurements) 26mm long, 14mm wide, 8mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-36 wood; 23mm long, 22mm wide, 10.5mm thick; at random.

e. Glass
Wo3-7-T1-2-8 two pieces of glass (average

e. Glass (cont'd)
measurements) 37mm long, 20mm wide, 4.7mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-13 two pieces of glass; (average measurements)22mm long, 12mm wide, .7mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-17 four pieces of glass; (average measurements) 39mm long, 25mm wide, 3.4mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-28 two pieces of glass; (average measurements) 50mm long, 25mm wide, 3mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-29 glass base; 51mm diameter, 3mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-31 glass; 55mm long, 37mm wide, 3.3mm thick; N200" E48" D68".
Wo3-7-T1-2-36 glass; 26mm long, 24mm wide, 5.6mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-38 glass; 34mm long, 8mm wide, 3.5mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-50 glass; 56mm long, 31mm wide, 8mm thick; at random.

f. Animal Remains
Wo3-7-T1-2-2 Fifty pieces of bone; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-3 snail shell; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-5 animal tooth; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-14 piece of bone; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-16 small animal tooth; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-19 forty-three pieces of bone; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-21 thirteen pieces of shell; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-26 piece of shell; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-39 forty-eight pieces of bone; at random.
Wo3-7-T1-2-42 bone; at random.

g. Leather
Wo3-7-T1-2-47 oval piece of leather with scalloped edges; (measurements taken from sketch) 61mm long, 39mm wide; at random.

h. Miscellaneous
Wo3-7-T1-2-48 button fragment; 18mm long, 4mm wide, 1.9mm thick; at random.

B. Features

1. 11a The northwest limits of the well excavation, which was associated with extremely wet, loose clay. It was a semi-circular feature in the northwest

B. 1. Features (cont'd)
corner of Test Pit #1, intersecting the west wall at N219", D60".

2. 11b The flagstaff from the 1840 Harrison rally; 11" in diameter, at a depth ranging from 55" to the exposed depth of 92".

3. 11c A log located in Test Pit #1, directly above the west wall of the well; 4" wide and 64" long found at a depth of 62" at the north end of the pattern and a depth of 83" at the south end.

4. 11d A dark twin-circular stain in the soil north of the north wall of the well and Feature 11h; 25" long, 10" to 13" wide; N240", E66", D78 1/2".

5. 11e Southeast corner of well and adjacent plank wall segments, which include two planks approximately 1" in thickness and two corner support posts measuring 6" x 2" and 3" x 2" respectively; corner located, N140", E69", D72".

6. 11f A wooden plank, red in color, south of the south wall of the well; 2 1/2" wide and 22" long with three nails found in the wood. Also, a wooden plank, black in color, intersecting the red log; 2 1/2" wide and 19 1/2" long found at a depth of 84".

7. 11g A dark elliptical stain west of the northwest corner of the well; 25" x 16", found at a depth of 93" at the north end and 100" at the south end; N215", E26".

8. 11h Log lying north of the north wall of the well; 56" long, 7" wide; E49", N0", D88 1/2".

9. 11j Log, 47" long, 3" wide and 1" thick; N228", E111", D74"; in association with the northeast corner of the well.

10. 11k The northwest corner post of the well; 5 1/5" x 5 1/4" exterior measurements; N231", E43:, D72" to exposed D102".

11. 11m The southwest corner posts of the well; 5" x 4" exterior measurements; first found at N177", E17", D79".

C. Stratigraphies

1. East

a. Surface - fill dirt.

TABULATIONS OF TRENCH 1

| | Lithic | Ceramic | Metal | Wood | Glass | Bone | Leather | Misc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fill Dirt | 0 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Topsoil | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Level 1 | 6 | 1 | 14 | 20 | 24 | 230 | 0 | 0 |
| Level 2 | 16 | 12 | 99 | 97 | 15 | 160 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTALS | 22 | 20 | 123 | 98 | 50 | 408 | 1 | 1 |

1. East (cont'd)

   b. topsoil - dark humus layer in association with a grass cover.

   c. Layer 1 - light brown clay material.

   d. Layer 2 - hard orange-brown clay with grey leaching.

   e. Intrusions - excavations of the well and F11a.

2. North

   a. Surface - fill dirt.

   b. Topsoil - dark humus layer in association with a grass cover.

   c. Layer 1 - light brown clay material.

   d. Layer 2 - hard orange-brown clay with grey leaching.

   e. Intrusions - excavations of the well and F11c, F11d, and F11h.

3. West

   a. Surface - fill dirt.

   b. Topsoil - dark humus layer in association with a grass cover.

   c. Layer 1 - light brown clay.

   d. Layer 2 - hard orange-brown clay with grey leaching.

   e. Intrusions - none.

II. Trench 4 N2/E15 and E16 - N3/E15 and E16

A. Artifacts

1. Topsoil - dark humus layer with a sod cover

   a. Lithic

      (1) Weapons
      Wo3-7-T4-T-5 forty-four pieces of flint chippage; (average measurements) 21mm long, 17mm wide, 5mm thick; at random.

(1) Weapons (cont'd)
Wo3-7-T4-T-18 ten pieces of flint chippage; (average measurements) 19mm long, 13mm wide, 3.7mm thick; at random.

(2) Miscellaneous
Wo3-7-T4-T-13 gaming stone; 37.6 mm diameter, 29.6mm thick; at random.

b. Ceramic
Wo3-7-T4-T-12 Indian pottery; 31mm long, 27mm wide, 9mm thick; at random.

c. Metal
(1) Construction
Wo3-7-T4-T-11 wire nail; 10.3mm long, 6mm diameter; at random.

(2) Personal Equipment
Wo3-7-T4-T-10 scabbard tip; 37mm long, 26mm wide, 7.8mm thick; at random.

(3) Miscellaneous
Wo3-7-T4-T-3 fragmented metal; 43.2mm diameter, 3.4mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-T-22 fragmented metal; 20mm long, 15mm wide, 1.4mm thick; at random.

d. Wood - none.

e. Glass
Wo3-7-T4-T-2 six pieces of glass; (average measurements) 30mm long, 18mm wide, 4.3mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-T-14 four pieces of glass; (average measurements) 30mm long, 10mm wide, 4.3mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-T-15 seven pieces of glass; (average measurements) 45mm long, 25mm wide, 7.3mm thick; at random.

f. Animal Remains
Wo3-7-T4-T-6 fifty-nine pieces of bone; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-T-8 six pieces of shell; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-T-16 twenty pieces of bone; at random.

g. Leather - none.

h. Miscellaneous

(1) Personal Equipment

Wo3-7-T4-T-4 shell button; 19mm diameter, 3.6mm thick; at random (see Figure 20).
Wo3-7-T4-T-9 wolfhead button; 25.7mm diameter, 7.5mm thick; at random.

(2) Building Material

Wo3-7-T4-T-7 three pieces of fragmented chinking; (average measurements) 15mm long, 8mm wide, 7.9mm thick; at random.

(3) Miscellaneous

Wo3-7-T4-T-20 two cinder fragments; (average measurements) 14mm long, 11mm wide, 10.7mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-T-21 cinder fragment; 27mm long, 28mm wide, 17.6mm thick; N98" E82" D6 1/2".

2. Level 1 - mixed brown-orange clay with a dark sandy humus layer.

a. Lithic

(1) Weapons

Wo3-7-T4-1-3 twelve pieces of flint chippage; (average measurements) 28mm long, 19mm wide, 11.3mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-1-14 two pieces of flint chippage; (average measurements) 23mm long, 18mm wide, 4mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-1-17 ten pieces of flint chippage; (average measurements) 17mm long, 14mm wide, 3.8mm thick; at random.

(2) Construction

Wo3-7-T4-1-6 six pieces of fragmented brick; (average measurements) 69mm long, 60mm wide, 43mm thick; N8", E19", D12".

b. Ceramic

Wo3-7-T4-1-10 two pieces of pottery; (average measurements), 8mm long, 8mm wide, 2.3mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-1-21 pottery; 17mm long, 12mm wide, 4.5mm thick; at random.

c. Metal

(1) Construction

Wo3-7-T4-1-4 cut nail; 65mm long, 5mm wide, 5mm thick; at random.

(1) Construction (cont'd)
Wo3-7-T4-1-11 wire nail; 61mm long, 2.7mm diameter; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-1-12 wire nail; 99mm long, 5.6mm diameter; N40" E73" D 8 1/2".
Wo3-7-T4-1-23 two wire nails; (average measurements) 62mm long, 7.4mm diameter; at random.

(2) Miscellaneous
Wo3-7-T4-1-20 two pieces of fragmented metal; (average measurements) 15mm long, 10mm wide, 1.4mm thick; at random.

d. Wood
Wo3-7-T4-1-15 six pieces of wood (average measurements) 28mm long, 2.9mm wide, 2.5mm thick; at random.

e. Glass
Wo3-7-T4-1-5 glass fragment; 19mm long, 14mm wide, 1.5mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-1-24 five pieces of glass (average measurements) 32mm long, 27mm wide, 8.2mm thick; at random.

f. Animal Remains
Wo3-7-T4-1-1 ten pieces of fragmented shell; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-1-2 forty-one pieces of bone; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-1-7 bone fragment; N34" E19" D9-3/4".
Wo3-7-T4-1-9 mandible and teeth; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-1-16 shell fragment; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-1-18 two pieces of shell; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-1-19 twenty eight pieces of bone; at random.

g. Leather - none.

h. Miscellaneous
(1) Personal Equipment
Wo3-7-T4-1-13 button; 11mm diameter, 3.1mm thick; at random.

(2) Miscellaneous
Wo3-7-T4-1-8 two pieces of charcoal; (average measurements) 22mm long, 8mm wide, 5.2mm thick; at random.
Wo3-7-T4-1-25 eighteen pieces of charcoal; (average measurements) 27mm long, 20mm wide, 10.5mm thick; at random.

3. Level 2 - dark humus layer approximately 12" below surface level.

   a. Lithic
      (1) Weapons
          Wo3-7-T4-2-7 two pieces of flint chippage; 11-30mm long, 11-22mm wide, 6.7-15.6mm thick; at random.

   b. Ceramic
      Wo3-7-T4-2-3 two pieces of Indian pottery; 10-15mm long, 10-12mm wide, 4-4.5mm thick; at random.

   c. Metal
      (1) Construction
          Wo3-7-T4-2-10 wire nail; 100mm long, 8mm diameter; at random.

   d. Wood - none.

   e. Glass - none.

   f. Animal Remains
      Wo3-7-T4-2-1 tooth; at random.
      Wo3-7-T4-2-2 four pieces of bone; at random.
      Wo3-7-T4-2-4 two pieces of bone; at random.
      Wo3-7-T4-2-5 shell fragment; at random.
      Wo3-7-T4-2-6 four pieces of bone; at random.

   g. Leather - none.

4. Level 3 - orange-brown clay material approximately 44"-48" below surface level - cracked vertically.

   Sterile.

5. Level 4 - light red clay material.

   Sterile.

B. Features

1. 15a - dark humus layer on the north and west walls of the trench - 22" east and 8" above unit datum and 10" thick.

2. 15b - dark humus layer on the east side of the trench, N104", E88" and 4" above unit datum measuring 31" wide and 24" long.

TABULATIONS OF TRENCH 4

| | Lithic | Ceramic | Metal | Wood | Glass | Bone | Leather | Misc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Topsoil | 55 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 17 | 85 | 0 | 8 |
| Level 1 | 30 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 84 | 0 | 21 |
| Level 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Level 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Level 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTALS | 87 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 23 | 181 | 0 | 29 |

C. Stratigraphies

1. East - none

2. West

a. Surface - grass cover.

b. Topsoil - dark humus layer.

c. Level 1 - mixed brownish-orange clay with dark sandy humus.

d. Level 2 - dark humus.

e. Level 3 - orangish-brown clay cracked vertically.

f. Intrusion - original humus layer (Level 2) cut off to dig out the ditch.

3. North

a. Surface - grass cover.

b. Topsoil - dark humus.

c. Layer 1 - mixed brownish-orange clay with dark sandy humus.

d. Layer 2 - dark humus.

e. Orangish-brown clay with contrasting vertical cracks and circular cracks.

f. Layer 4 - light red clay.

g. Intrusion - Level 2 removed in construction of the bombproof.

Wo3, Fort Meigs, Ohio

**Crew 8 - Ron Burdick, Lon Gilliland, Deb Kucherman**

I. Grounds

A. Lithic - none.

B. Ceramic
Wo3-8-G-S-1 pottery, varied, at random.
Wo3-8-G-S-2 pottery, varied, at random.

C. Metal
(1) Weaponry - none.

(2) Construction - none.

(3) Livery - none.

(4) Personal
Wo3-8-G-S-3 smooth metal button, 20mm diameter, at random (see fig. 12).

D. Wood - none.

E. Glass - none.

F. Bone - none.

II. Trench 2

A. Lithic material
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-30 quartz, 40mm x 20mm x 13mm, at random.

B. Ceramic material
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-38 stoneware, 26mm x 13mm x 3mm, at random.

C. Metal
(1) Weaponry
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-6 **Lock plate & frizzen. French flintlock musket.** 170mm x 40mm x 80m, 27"E/180"N/12"D (see fig. 3).
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-7 stock strap, 105mm x 25mm x 7mm, 27"E/160"N/12"D.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-8 rifle strapping fragment, 46mm x 12mm x 5mm, at random.

(1) Weaponry (continued)
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-23 **sling swivel, 44mm x 35mm x 33mm,** at random (see fig. 5).
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-24 trigger, 35mm x 16mm x 8mm at random (see fig. 6).
Wo3-8-$T_2$-2-1 bomb fragment, 70mm x 68mm x13mm, 6"E/140"N/24"D (see fig. 6).

(2) Construction
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-1 door latch, 115mm x 76mm x 3mm, at random (see fig. 1).
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-5 nails (3), 25mm, 40mm, 68mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-9 tack, 37mm x 15mm at random (see fig. 4).
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-12 nails, 27mm x 65mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-26 cobbler's tack, 42mm x 20mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-35 nail fragments (4), 22mm, 32mm, 29mm, 23mm, at random.

(3) Livery
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-2 metal strip with nail, 154mm x 25mm x 40mm, at random (see fig. 2).
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-21 metal strapping, at random.

(4) Personal - none.

(5) Miscellaneous
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-4 metal fragment, 42mm x 37mm x 3mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-11 piece of brass, 35mm x 28mm x 1mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-13 sheet metal fragments, varied sizes, 1mm thick, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-14 metal plate, 68mm x 51mm x 2mm at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-20 problematic metal, 120mm x 40mm x 5mm, 42"E/168"N/15"D [gun spike] (see fig. 5).
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-27 metal fragments (2), at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-28 metal spike, 100mm x 5mm x 8mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-32 problematic metal, 48mm x 10mm x 80mm, at random (see fig. 5).
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-34 metal fragment, 57mm x 23mm x 12mm, at random (see fig. 9).
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-36 metal fragments (7), at random.

D. Wood
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-37 charcoal fragments (2), at random.

E. Glass
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-10 molten glass, 40mm x 17mm x 10mm, at random.

F. Bone

Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-3 bone fragments (6), at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-15 bone fragments (15), at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-17 bone fragments (35), at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-18 teeth (2), at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-19 animal mandible, 108mm x 55mm x 3mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-33 bone fragments, at random.

G. Miscellaneous

Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-16 chinking (9 pieces), at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-29 red chinking (12 pieces) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-31 white chinking (3 pieces) at random.

III. Trench 3

A. Lithic Material - none.

B. Ceramics

Wo3-8-$T_3$-1-5 china (2 pieces), 39mm x 37mm x 4mm, plain; 14mm x 13mm x 3mm blue/white, at random.

C. Metal

(1) Weaponry

Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-9 searspring, 53mm x 20mm x 18mm, at random (see fig. 7).

(2) Construction

Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-10 nails (4), 42mm, 25mm, 40mm, 27mm, at random.

(3) Livery

Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-6 metal strapping, 405mm x 26mm x 2mm, at random.

(4) Personal - none.

(5) Miscellaneous

Wo3-8-$T_3$-1-6 metal plate fragments, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-2 lead strip fragment, 23mm x 10mm x 1mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-8 metal fragments (10), at random.
Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-11 spike, 80mm x 40mm x 7mm, at random (see fig. 4).
Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-15 metal pail, 84"E/62"N/24"D, (see fig. 8).

D. Wood

Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-12 wood chips (3), at random.

E. Glass

Wo3-8-$T_3$-1-1 glass fragments, at random.

E. Glass (continued)
Wo3-8-$T_3$-1-2 bottle neck fragment, 35mm x 30mm x 4mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_3$-1-10 thick glass fragments (3), at random.
Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-13 green glass fragment (1), 25mm x 17mm x 4mm, at random.

F. Bone
Wo3-8-$T_3$-1-3 animal bone fragments (8) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_3$-1-4 animal teeth (3) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_3$-1-7 animal skull, 116mm x 73mm x 57mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_3$-1-8 animal bone fragments (11), at random.
Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-1 animal bone fragments (94), at random.
Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-4 animal tooth, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-5 mandible and teeth fragment, 126mm x 42mm x 30mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-7 animal bone fragments (16), at random.
Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-14 lower jaw of wild boar, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_3$-3-1 bone fragments (2), at random.

G. Miscellaneous
Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-1 chert (2 pieces) at random.

IV. Trench 6

A. Lithic
Wo3-8-$T_6$-1-10 flint (11 pieces) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_6$-3-3 cut or chipped stone (4) at random.

B. Ceramic
Wo3-8-$T_6$-1-7 blue and white glazed ceramic fragments (4 pieces), 2mm thick, at random.

C. Metal
(1) Weaponry
Wo3-8-$T_6$-F-1 musket ball, 17mm diameter (see fig. 5), at random.

(2) Construction
Wo3-8-$T_6$-1-8 nails, 1 wire, 1 forged, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_6$-2-2 nail, 62mm x 4mm, at random.

(3) Livery - none.

(4) Personal
Wo3-8-$T_6$-1-3 U.S. button, 14mm diameter (see fig. 9) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_6$-1-6 civilian button, 22mm diameter (see fig. 9) at random.

(5) Miscellaneous
Wo3-8-$T_6$-1-9 lead fragment, 20mm x 17mm x 5mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_6$-3-2 metal fragments, 1 lead, 2mml, 2 iron, 17mml, 22mml, at random.

D. Wood
Wo3-8-$T_6$-2-6 charcoal (9 pieces) at random.

E. Glass
Wo3-8-$T_6$-1-2 glass fragments, 20mm x 17mm x 3mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_6$-1-5 glass fragments (8), at random.
Wo3-8-$T_6$-2-3 glass fragment, 46mm x 44mm x 6mm, at random.

F. Bone
Wo3-8-$T_6$-1-1 bone fragments (11) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_6$-1-4 bone fragments (16) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_6$-1-11 shells (2) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_6$-1-12 animal tooth, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_6$-2-1 bone fragments (44) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_6$-2-4 animal teeth (2) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_6$-2-5 snail shell, 17mm diameter, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_6$-3-1 bone fragments (31) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_6$-3-4 upper animal jaw bone, 182mm x 123mm x 65mm, 277"N/103"E/28"D.

V. Trench 8

A. Lithic
Wo3-8-$T_8$-1-1 flint, French, honey, 28mm x 30mm x 4mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_8$-1-2 local flint (24pieces) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_8$-1-5 problematic groundstone, 80mm x 50mm x 40mm, at random.
Wo3-8-$T_8$-2-5 flint flakes (16) at random.

B. Ceramics
Wo3-8-$T_8$-1-3 Indian pottery (4 pieces) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_8$-2-4 ceramic (3 pieces) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_8$-3-7 ceramic (2 pieces)large one: 60mm x 39mm x 5mm, at random.

C. Metal

(1) Weaponry
Wo3-8-$T_8$-3-1 bomb fragment, 140mm x 110mm x 30mm (see fig. 16) at random

(2) Construction
Wo3-8-$T_8$-1-4 nails (6) at random.
Wo3-8-$T_8$-1-14 tack heads (2), 11mm x 4mm, at random.

(2) Construction (continued)
Wo3-8-T8-2-2 nails (11) at random.
Wo3-8-T8-3-5 latch hook, 130mm x 35mm x 16mm, at random (see fig. 20).

(3) Livery - none.

(4) Personal
Wo3-8-T8-3-4 military button, RR 23mm diameter, 1mm thick (similar to Wo3-6-T5-3-50, fig. 11) at random.

(5) Miscellaneous
Wo3-8-T8-1-12 pot handle, 244mm x 10mm x 8mm, at random (see fig. 10).
Wo3-8-T8-3-2 metal pot fragment, 270mm x 215mm x 7mm, at random (see fig. 17).
Wo3-8-T8-3-8 problematic metal, 57mm x 43mm x 2mm at random.
Wo3-8-T8-3-10 problematic metal, stamped, 12mm x 10mm x 2mm, at random.
Wo3-8-T8-3-11 metal pot fragment, 150mm x 150mm x 5mm, at random.
Wo3-8-T8-3-12 metal pot fragment, 140mm x 60mm x 5mm, at random.
Wo3-8-T8-3-13 metal pot fragment, 172mm x 127mm x 7mm, at random.
Wo3-8-T8-3-14 metal fragments (6) at random.

D. Wood
Wo3-8-T8-1-7 wood splints (4) at random.

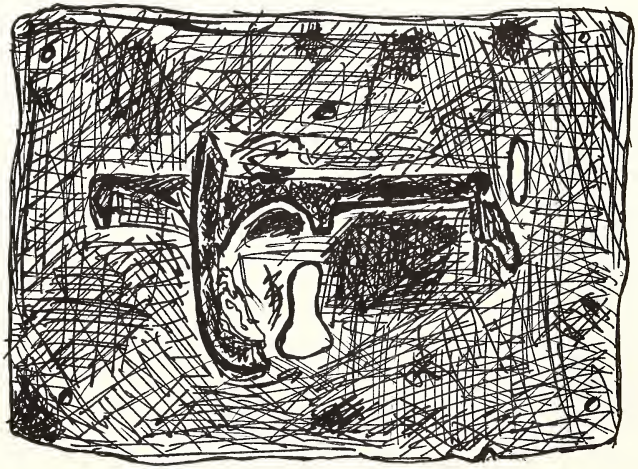
E. Glass
Wo3-8-T8-1-6 white opaque glass (2 pieces) at random.
Wo3-8-T8-1-11 glass bottle, 140mm x 35mm x 1mm, at random (see fig. 21).

F. Bone
Wo3-8-T8-1-8 bone fragments (18) at random.
Wo3-8-T8-1-9 fish bone/scales (85 pieces) at random.
Wo3-8-T8-2-1 bone fragments (46), at random.
Wo3-8-T8-2-3 problematic bone, drilled or punched, 13mm diameter, 3mm thick, at random.
Wo3-8-T8-3-3 bone fragments (68) at random.
Wo3-8-T8-3-6 teeth in jaw, at random.
Wo3-8-T8-3-15 animal claws (2), 55mm x 13mm x 1mm, 24mm x 6mm x 4mm, at random.

| LEVEL | LITHIC | CERAMIC | METAL | WOOD | GLASS | BONE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 38 | 11 | 72 | 6 | 22 | 225 |
| 2 | 16 | 3 | 32 | 12 | 2 | 207 |
| 3 | 4 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 105 |
| TOTAL | 58 | 16 | 124 | 18 | 24 | 537 |

Wo 3-8 Tabulation of Finds

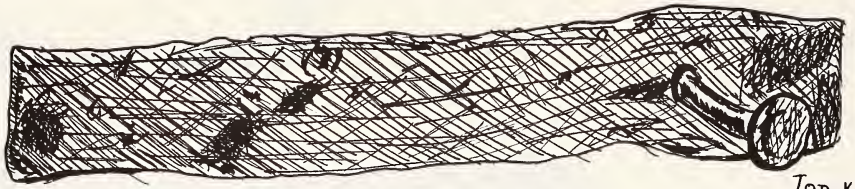
Trenches 2, 3, 6, 8.



W03-8-T2 -1-1

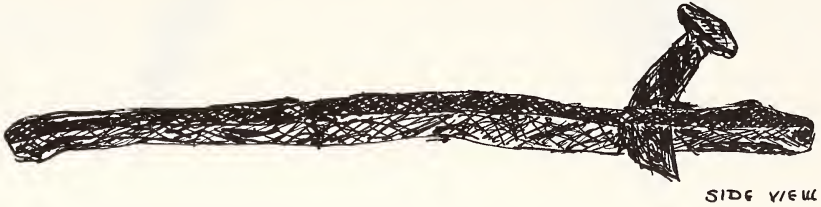
TRUNK LATCH

Fig 1



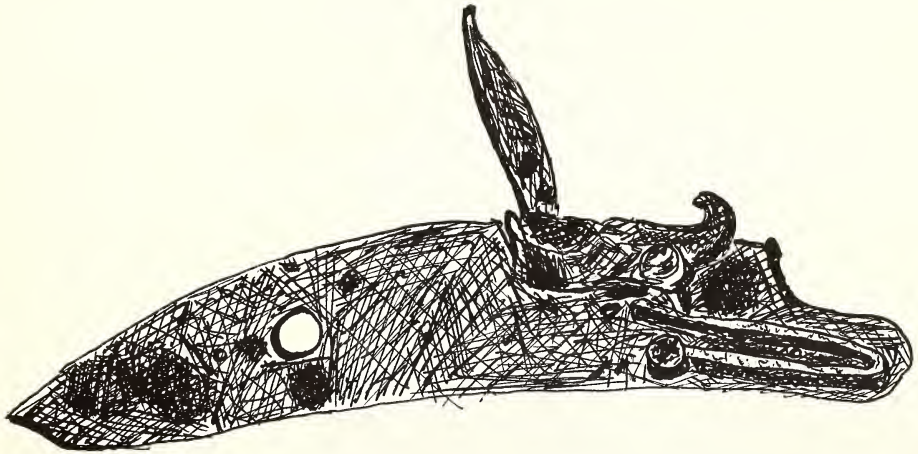
Top view

W03-8-T2-1-2
METAL STRIP WITH NAIL



SIDE VIEW

Fig 2



W03-8 T$_2$-1-6

Lock Plate - French
Model 1763 Musket - U.S.
Surcharge

Fig 3

Wo3-8-$T_3$-2-11

SPIKE

Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-26

Cobbler's tack



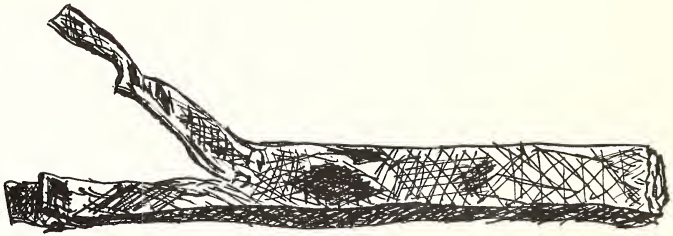
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-9

Metal tack

Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-22

Bolt head

Fig 4



Wo 3-8- $T_2$-1-20

Gun Spike

Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-23

MUSKET SLING SWIVEL

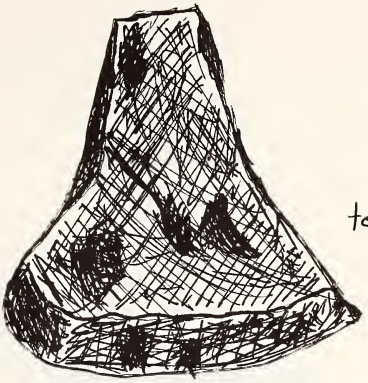
Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-32

NEEDLE

Wo3-8-$T_6$-F-1

MUSKETBALL

Fig 5



top view

W03-8-T2-2-1
BOMB FRAGMENT
7.0cm x 6.8cm x 1.3cm

side view

W03-8-T2-1-24
TRIGGER
3.5cm x 1.6cm x .8cm

Fig 6

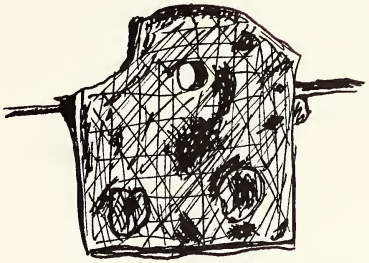
Wo3-7-T$_1$-1-20
Problematic metal

side view

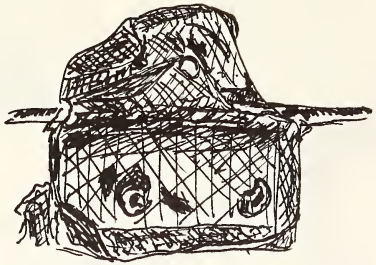
top view

Wo3-8-T$_3$-2-9
SEAR SPRING

Fig 7



inside at handle



outside at handle

W03-8-T3-2-15

Metal pail fragments

Fig 8

Wo3-8-$T_2$-1-34
Problematic metal

Front

Back

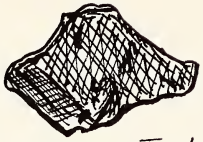
Wo3-8-$T_6$-1-3
Military button

Top

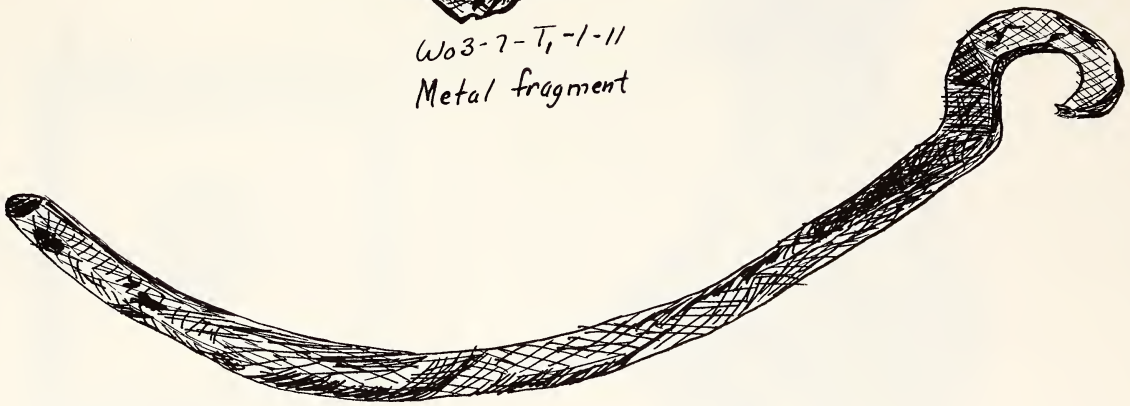
side

Wo3-8-$T_6$-1-6
Civilian Button

Fig 9

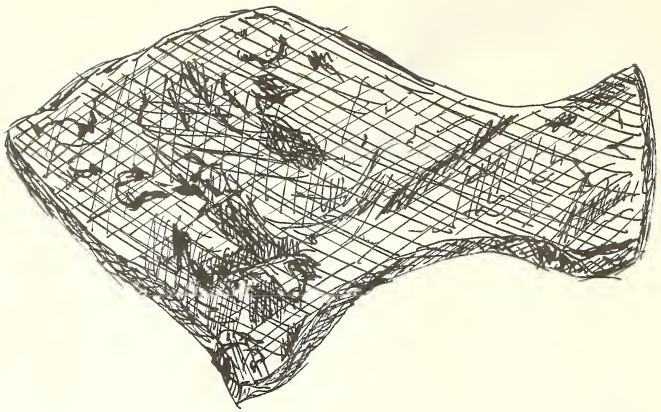


Wo3-7-$T_1$-1-11
Metal fragment



Wo3-8-$T_8$-1-12
Pot hook

Fig 10



Wo3-7-T1-1-10

Problematic metal fragment

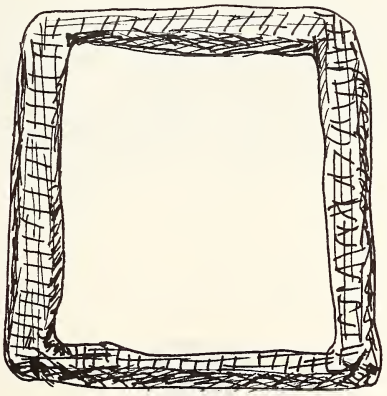
Wo3-6-T5-3.50

Rifle Regiment Button

Fig 11

Wo3-6-$T_5$-2-22
Problematic metal fragment

Wo3-8-G-S-3
smooth button



Wo3-6-$T_5$-2-23
Buckle

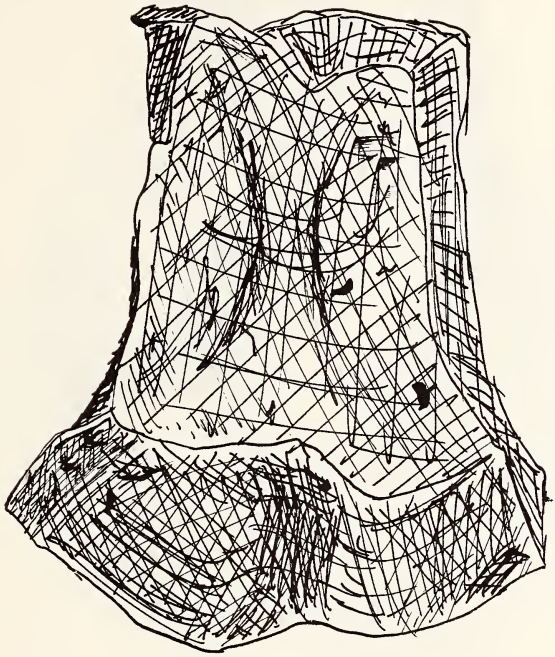
Fig 12

Wo 3-6-$T_5$-2-41
Gun flint

Wo3-6-$T_5$-3-18
Fork fragment

Wo3-6-$T_5$-3-1
Infantry button

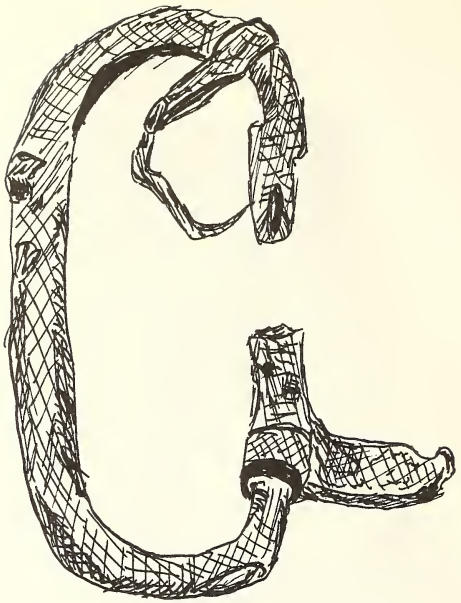
Fig 13 60



Wo 3 - 6 - $T_5$ - 3 - 29

Bomb fragment

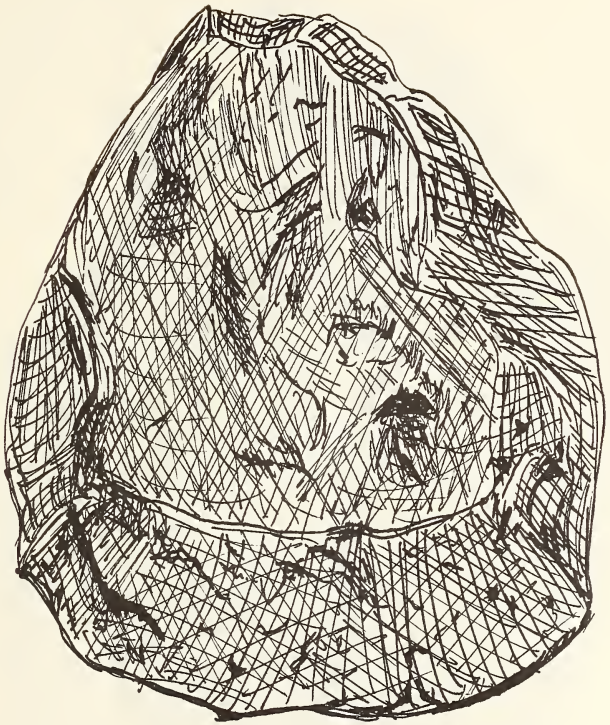
Fig 14



Wo 3 - 6 - $T_5$ - 3 - 38

Trunk handle

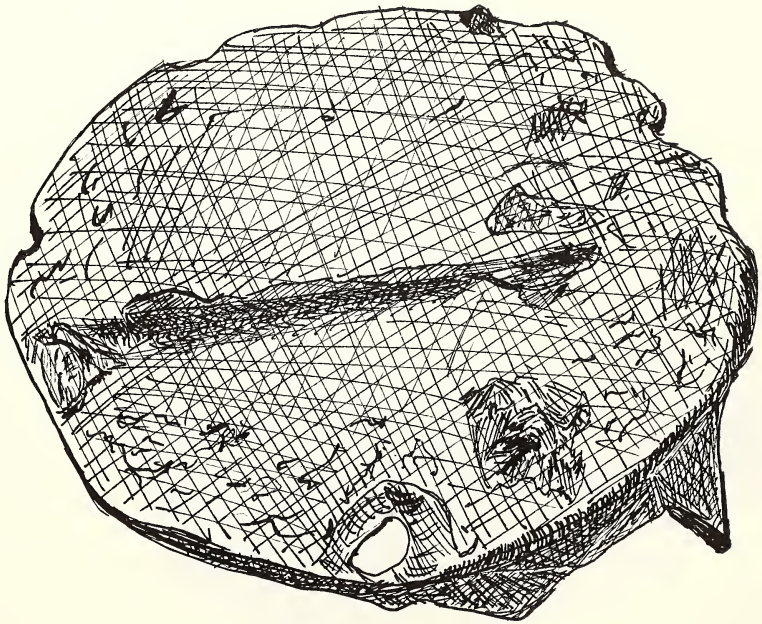
Fig 15



W03-8-T8-3-1

Bomb Fragment

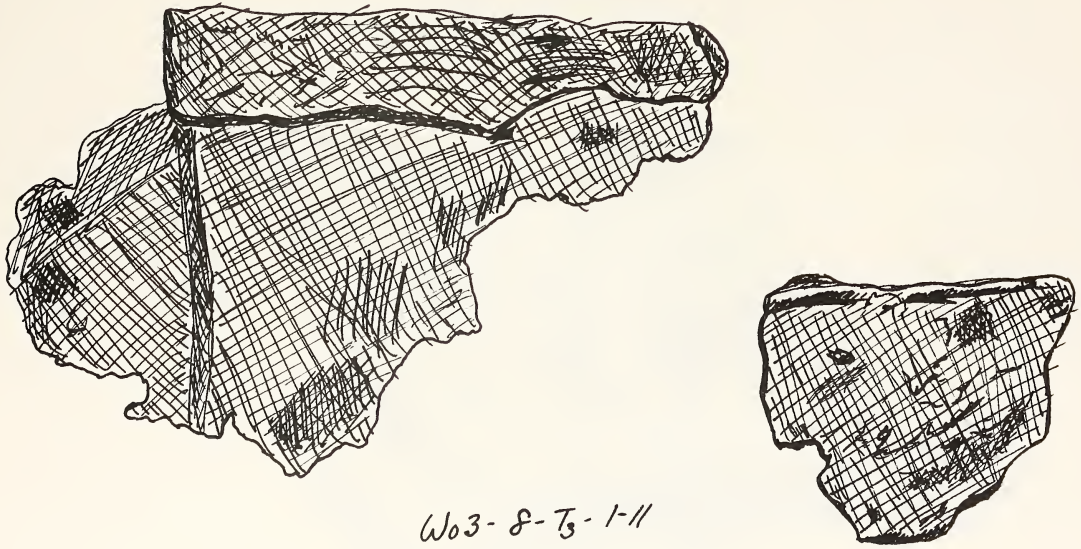
Fig 16



W03-8-78-3-2
Cooking Pot Fragment

Fig 17

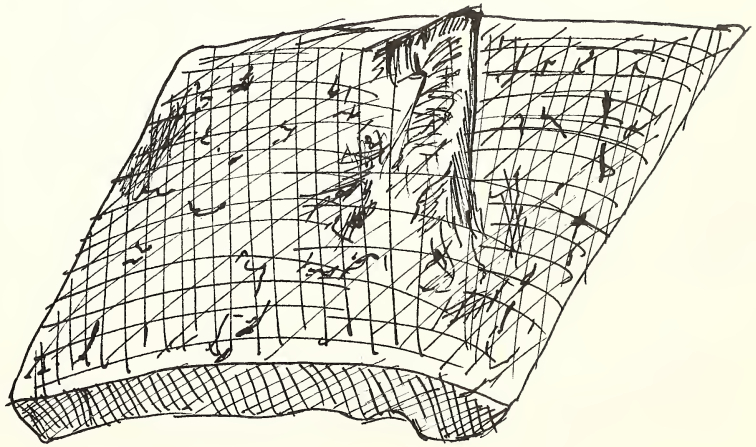
1/2 actual size



Wo3-8-T3-1-11

Problematic metal fragments

Fig 18



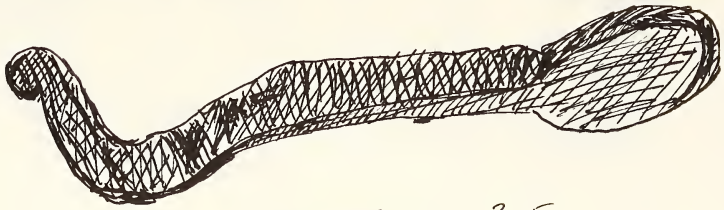
Wo3-6-$T_5$-3-51

Pot fragment

½ actual size

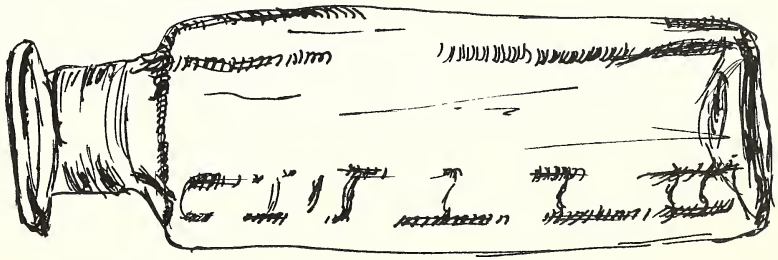
Fig 19

Wo3-9-T4-T8-4
Button



Wo3-8-T8-3-5
Latch hook

Fig 20



Wo 3-8-T8-1-11

Glass bottle -
pieced from fragments

Fig 21

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